The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Vol. XVII. *Friday Evening*, December 10, 1802. No. 849

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, *IN FRONT-STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.*

Terms of Subscription for the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.—— *Two Dollars a year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of Six months, if demanded [When sent by post the postage must be paid in addition, at the Post-Office where the papers are left.]*

ADVERTISEMENTS—*not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and every continuance after 25 Cents.—Those of a greater length in proportion.*

*** Those persons in arrears for subscription for the Pittsburgh Gazette, are particularly requested to make immediate payment. The repeated calls heretofore made have been but partially attended to. The Editor hopes that those who know themselves in arrears, will either pay the balance due to the Post-Masters at whose Offices their papers are left, or transmit it to him. If this request is not attended to, the most summary means will be pursued to compel payment, for it is only a waste of paper and time to supply subscribers who do not pay.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, will be exposed to Sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 27th day of this instant, the following real estates, to wit.

One lot or piece of ground in the town of Newcastle, at the mouth of Great Neshannock, 60 feet in front and 160 feet back, with a square log house 16 by 18 feet, one story and an half high Taken in execution as the property of Charles Barr, at the suit of Robert Dickey.

A certain lot or piece of ground, No. 139, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, Taken in execution as the property of George Shiras, at the suit of Jeremiah Baker.

A certain lot or piece of ground situate in Water street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, marked in the plan of said town No. , bounded by lot of Thomas Collins, Esq. and the house of the heirs of Conrad Winebiddle, deceased.—Also, a certain tract of land in the first Donation District, containing 500 acres, marked in the plan of said District No 19, patented to Daniel Brodhead. Taken in execution as the property of David Duncan, deceased, at the suit of James Armstrong for the use of Ephraim Blaine.

A certain piece or parcel of land, containing 5 acres and 54 perches, being part of Farm No. 3, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, and marked number 2, in the third sale of part of said Farm by Archibald C. Reed, adjoining lands of Francis Wilson, lot No. 3, in the general plan of said sale, and an alley. Taken in execution as the property of William Larwill, at the suit of James Morrison.

Seven hundred acres of land, more or less, with the appurtenances, situate in Moon township, on the waters of Travers creek, adjoining lands of William Little, Esq. and others. Taken in execution as the property of Arthur Gardner, at the suit of Joseph Pentecost.

The title and interest in about 300 acres of land, situate on Pine creek, held in joint tenancy with Evan Grisna. Taken in execution as the property of Emanuel Hoover, jun. at the suit of Jeremiah Barker.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, December 1st, 1802.

PUBLISHED

Last Spring, and for Sale at the Store of

ABNER & JESSE BARKER,

Pittsburgh——Price 50 Cents.

A REVIEW OF THE NOTED REVIVAL *IN KENTUCKY.*

By the Rev. ADAM RANKIN.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, some time ago, (for which written advertisements have been set up) a certain stray MARE, supposed to be 8 or 9 years old, of a bright bay colour, no brand or natural mark discernable, a natural pacer, shod all round when she came to this place, very droopped rump.—The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges, by applying to SAMUEL SCOTT, living on the waters of Ra[illegible], near the Revd. Joseph Patterson's Meeting House.

November 4, 1802.

Just received and now opening by the subscriber, at his Store opposite the Post-Office, a neat assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he will dispose of on very moderate terms, or exchange for almost any kind of Country Produce. He has on hand a quantity of SOAL LEATHER and fresh JUNIPER BERRIES.

Beef, Pork, Whiskey, Salt, Soap, Vinegar, and Candles, are wanted.

Ebenezer Denny.

Pittsburgh, December 2, 1802.

B. S. SPITZER & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform their former customers and the public, that they are now opening a new and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Jewellry, &c.

in one of Mr. John Irwin's new Brick Houses in Market street, nearly opposite the Post Office, which they will sell, wholesale or retail, at the most reduced prices, or exchange them for Country Produce. They flatter themselves that those who will please to call on them, will find their prices very low, and their goods of the best quality.

Pittsburgh, November 26, 1802.

All persons indebted to Robert Callender, Esquire, late of Pittsburgh, or having any claims against him, are requested to pay their debts and present their claims to General Wilkins, or in his absence to either of the other subscribers, without delay. And all persons having any books or other property of his in their possession are in like manner requested to return the same to the subscribers his Executors.

JOHN WILKINS, jun.
GEORGE WALLACE,
ALEXANDER ADDISON, } Executors

Pittsburgh, 24th November, 1802.

I hereby certify, that some time ago Mr. M'Masters was informed, in my presence, that Mr. Ferree said *that any* man who would vote for Lucas was a *Rascal*, and he would have nothing to do with *such*—upon which Mr. M'Masters observed, that he was sorry Mr. Ferree was so harsh in his expressions, and that if he acted according to *that* declaration, he had rather have his house locked up than have any thing to do with *him*. This is all I know of this business.

JAMES RIDDLE.

Pittsburgh, November 30, 1802.

Allegheny County, ss.

Before me William Gazzam, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, personally appeared John M'Clintock, who being duly sworn doth depose and say, that on or before the day of the last general election Thomas Ferree, tavern keeper, of Pittsburgh, told this deponent that men who voted for Lucas were rascals, and he would be done with such men.

JOHN M'CLINTOCK.

Sworn and subscribed before me this first day of December 1802.

WILLIAM GAZZAM.

Strayed from the subscriber about the beginning of July last, a black and white COW, with a star in her forehead, and with a piece cut out of one ear and a slit in the other, supposed to be heavy with calf, had a bell on when she went away; likewise, a red COW with a white face, and some white on her back and white feet, and had a large bell on; also, a white HEIFER, about 18 months old, with small red spots about her neck and ears. Whoever will deliver said cattle to WILLIAM EICHBAUM, at the sign of the Indian Queen, Pittsburgh, shall receive Six Dollars reward, or Two Dollars for either; or if information is given so that they may be had a generous reward will be given.

November 25. 1802.

TAKEN up and delivered to me as a Stray, on the 28th September, 1802, a bright bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, supposed 8 years old, a natural trotter, both his hind legs white, saddle marks on the back and side, and a small white spot under the girth, a star and snip, a lump on his off hind leg on the pasture joint, no brand perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

WILLIAM ELLIOT,

Woodranger for Allegheny County.

Pitt township, September 30, 1802.

ANY person of character, and property, resident in, or near Pittsburgh, desirous of vesting a certain capital in the *BREWING* and *DISTILLING* Trade, has now a favourable opportunity of doing so, with security and effect and that on the most improved, and profitable plans that modern practice has adopted in the old country. It is proposed to brew Porter, Pale But, and Table Beer, of the very first quality. And perhaps no town in the union promises greater or more growing encouragement to a well conducted establishment of the kind than Pittsburgh. For further particulars apply to JOSEPH COPPINGER, at Mr. Mears, on the Bank.

Pittsburgh, December 2, 1802.

PAINE AND JEFFERSON.

THE arrival of *Thomas Paine* in the United States is now ascertained beyond all doubt. The many reports which have for more than a year past, been in circulation respecting the coming of this man into America, are now confirmed; and the advocates of Mr. Jefferson, who have labored with so much zeal to invallidate the account of his having invited Mr. Paine to this country, now change their ground and justify the measure, by publications tending to do away the general abhorrence which his character and conduct for some time past has excited in the FEELINGS of a CHRISTIAN PEOPLE. They have taken a *ground* to effect this object, on which they might successfully espouse and vindicate the character of the greatest villain that ever existed.

Instead of *now* denying that Mr. Jefferson had invited Paine to this country, our ears are almost stunned with the eulogiums, which are rung from the democratic presses on the character of this man: The services, which, as a writer, he rendered the American Revolution, are re-called to our minds, and their effects represented to be equal to those of the victories of Washington. The marks of attention which he received from various public bodies, are again republished in the newspapers; and in particular is the complimentary letter of Gen. Washington adduced *at this day* to prove that he is *now* worthy of that singular mark of attention, which has lately been paid him by the President of the United States.

I am not disposed to undervalue the writings of Mr. Paine. If they are deserving of the high encomiums passed upon them, let them be paid. Whether Mr. Paine was actuated really by patriotic motives in writing his "*Common Sense*," and "*Crisis*," has been questioned by many. It has been asserted with much confidence, that these productions of his pen were *contracted* and *paid for* by a company of gentlemen of the city of Philadelphia, and that his labors were well rewarded whenever his work was done: But however this may be. I feel disposed to allow him all the merit his revolutionary performances are entitled to in the public estimation. It is what HE IS—not what HE WAS, that we are now to consider.

Mr. Paine *now* stands before the world the avowed *Author* of "*The Age of Reason*;" a publication replete with sentiments of the most decided hostility to the Christian Religion. This work is but too well known to need a particular description. Its contents, indeed, are too blasphemous to meet the public eye. As a writer *Paine* possesses the peculiar talent of rendering himself understood and interesting to the weakest capacity, and of representing in a ridiculous point of light whatever opinion, tenet or sentiment, he undertakes to combat. With the general mass of mankind his writings are calculated to have the greatest effect—and truly lamentable is it, that instead of being made the means of doing good among his fellow-men, they have been converted to the destructive purpose of severing the ties which bind them to their God and their Duty—of wresting from the "good distrest," the seeming only solace of life—of striking from his view that *hope* and that *light*, which cheared his dreary path thro the dark valley of the shadow of death!—He calls Christ "*an impostor*," the Apostles "*quibblers and mountebanks*," the Bible "*a book of riddles*," and the New-Testament, "*the reverse of truth*."

The letter of Paine to General Washington is loaded with abusive epithets on the great man, He accuses him of having conspired with *Robespierre* in bringing about his imprisonment in the dungeons of Paris—of *hypocrisy* in the cause of Freedom—of *want of talents, courage* and *integrity*. It abounds with the grossest misrepresentations, and has justly awakened the indignant feelings of Americans.

As a man, Paine is not a character to be respected. He is intemperate, immoral, and wanting in honesty, gratitude and fidelity.

Yet this is the character we are called upon by the democratic prints to venerate and admire: and those who refuse the "homage of their respects," are stigmatized with the epithet of "tories!" We are told of his writings in the revolution, and reminded of the marks of public attention he then experienced. Taking the same ground, the character of *Arnold* could be equally vindicated, and if it suited their purpose, we should hear those very men who now advocate the cause of Paine, calling our attention to the services of this chieftain. We should be told of the incredible hardships he underwent in traversing the northern wildernesses, when at the head of the hardy freemen of New-England, he marched to the siege of Quebec—of his gallant conduct in the attack on that fortress—his bravery on the lakes—the wounds and glory he acquired at Saratoga and at Danbury, and of the high sense which Congress manifested of his military conduct, by a public resolve: But of what avail are these now to the name of *Arnold!*

Paine has equally forfeited his claim to that reputation which he once acquired. He betrayed the secrets of the Committee of Foreign affairs, of which he was appointed Secretary by Congress, and was dismissed with disgrace. In our late disputes with France he joined the enemies of our country, and fully proved she had no place in his affections. Unfortunately for him, his advocates have brought forward a letter of the late general Washington, which they stupidly thought would plead in his favor; but which must inevitably fix, if nothing else had occurred, the seal of everlasting disgrace on the man. In this letter we behold displayed the characteristics of a disposition seeking distress, to alleviate its wants, and offering the hospitality of his table to a hungry wretch, in a stile of benignity and kindness, that needs only to be seen to be admired!—But what return has Paine made for this *special act of kindness?* He has loaded its author with reproach, traduced his character, and sported in the imagined ruin of his reputation, with all the savage joy of a malicious Infidel!

When Mr. *Jefferson* was called to the Presidential chair, he knew he was elected the Chief-Magistrate of a nation of PROFESSING CHRISTIANS. A *decent respect* to the opinions of his fellow-citizens ought to have prevented him from taking any step that might give umbrage or offence to their *religious feelings*. Doubtless, as a free *private* citizen, Mr. Jefferson has a right to the exercise of his own sentiments on religon, or *on religion*, and to *fraternise* with Thomas Paine, Mazzei, and other infidel philosophers! But should his *official station* be prostituted to the propagation of infidel principles—Should he, as *President of the United States*, have been instrumental in bringing into this country the *Author of the Age of Reason!*—Religion forbids it—morality forbids it—And if these were of no weight, yet sound policy and a due regard to the feelings of Christian America, and the good opinion of mankind in general, ought to have prevailed. But these considerations seem to have had no effect;—and one of the FIRST ACTS of his administration, was an invitation to our shores, of the *Reviler of our Washington*, and the obscene *Blasphemer of our Holy Religion!*—

Let these who approve, justify and applaud such conduct, look well to it—They must one day answer for themselves. I mistake if such a transaction will long be approved of by the People of America—To some fatal issue such measures must evidently lead—either they will destroy their author, or exterminate the happiness of the people who are the subjects of their pernicious effects—*Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people.*"

A LOOKER ON.

Trenton Federalist.

From the Mercantile Advertiser.

[We are assured, by the respectable literary character from whom the following History was received, that every circumstance therein related is strictly and literally true; and that no other licence has been taken than that of substituting the name of CHARLES MAPLE for that of the real Hero.]

THE EMIGRANT,
Or the History of
CHARLES MAPLE.

JONATHAN MAPLE was an honest Farmer, well known in the moorlands of Staffordshire, in Old England, where his ancestors had lived "time out of mind." In other words, they appeared to be coeval with the soil and neighbourhood where they dwelt; for the Maples, as well as their neighbors, had lost all memory in any other origin of abode. Jonathan had five sons and three daughters, which he brought up to hard labor. His farm was about fifty acres, and the rent of it had been raised in his time, from ten pounds to an hundred pounds sterling per annum. He knew no more of the world than was contained in a circle about ten miles round his dwelling—a circle of ignorance and intellectual darkness—and had never been, to use a common expression, "beyond the smoke of his own chimney." Human virtues are like trades or professions. They cannot be acquired when they are not practised. The father having neither the spirit of curiosity nor adventure in himself, took care to prevent its being cultivated in the family; and whenever it made its appearance, in any shape whatever, Jonathan was sure to tread it down instantly, or to eradicate it, with as much zeal as he displayed against the weeds among his wheat. By perserving in this kind of conduct towards his children, the boys became sheepish in their manners, and irresolute, and the girls shame faced; and to any person of better breeding and information, the whole family appeared to be the greatest bores in nature. So effectually may the rude ignorance and presumption of a parent extinguish in the character of his offspring the becoming and necessary qualifications of common energy with common sense. Jonathan meant well though he acted wrong. He was at bottom, a good father, a good husband, a good farmer, tender to his creatures, and an honest man.—His sons were as remarkable for their industry as their modesty. No young men in the village were their equals in rural labors. At ploughing, reaping and thrashing, they overcame every competitor. They were the pride and delight of their parents; and it was old Jonathan's glory to acknowledge, that his eldest son was a better farmer than himself.

Industry alone will make a man respectable, however defective and uncultivated he may be in other respects. The character of the Maples was of a piece throughout. The whole family went to the parish church in their best clothes, twice every Sunday in a year. The common prayer-book, the bible, the Pilgrim's Progress, and the almanack, were the only books ever seen in the house; and a self-important pedantic Excisemen, who had the honour to wear his majesty's inkhorn, was the School-master, the Physician, and the Oracle of the whole neighbourhood.

Where knowledge is of no use, why labour to attain it? Charles who went to school, was fired with the ambition of becoming a schoolmaster, an exciseman, and a physician, like his teacher. He was the youngest of the family, and of such an inquisitive turn that his father predicted (notwithstanding he was the favourite) that he would deviate from the practice of the rest of the Maples; that he would leave the village, and that his strange notions would make him a rambler and a vagabond. By the time Charles had attained his fourteenth year, he had read almost all the books in the parish. He was master of writing and arithmetic; and had hoarded with great care a few shillings to lay out in books, when his father died, and this event put the whole family, except the oldest son, to the necessity of shifting for themselves.

Six months after his father's decease, Charles accompanied to London a young man, a relation of the schoolmaster's, and soon was hired as an errand boy to a haberdasher in that great city. He was boarded and lodged in the family, and had eight pounds sterling a year wages. In this service he continued *fifteen years*, a pattern of humility, industry, sobriety, and religious fidelity. An old maiden sister of his employer's, who managed the family, early inspired Charles with religious enthusiam; and the lady's head was soon completely filled with devotion as with haberdashery; and while she lived he was a most constant attendant on the late John Wesley and his followers, and frequently held forth among them, and preached with the zeal of an Apostle! This good lady left him a hundred pounds sterling. Charles now considered himself a rich man. He sent for his brother Joseph to come and see him, and Joseph walked all the way up to London in a pair of shoes, the soals of which were so completely covered with large clout nails, that when he came upon the pavements there, those who only heard him tread rather imagined him to be on horseback than on foot—One rainy and dark night, the two brothers, returning late from the meeting in Moorfields, in Indian file, Charles leading the way, and Joseph treading in his foot-steps; at the turning of a corner, when several persons were passing, Joseph unfortunately followed the steps of a stranger instead of his brother, and Charles never missed him till he had knocked at the door of his employer, which was nearly a mile from the place.—The reader, if he has ever been in London, will at once see that this would be a distressing circumstance to both. Charles ran back immediately in search of Joseph, and sought after him all night but in vain. The next day he advertised for him, but this proved in vain too; and a whole month elapsed before his anxiety was relieved. Joseph, meantime was got safe home again! He had followed, as above mentioned, the steps of a stranger, to a considerable distance, and as the party stepped quick, and Joseph sprung after him, the nails in his shoes struck fire out of the pavement almost every stride.—This made the gentleman take notice of him; and when he found Joseph persevere in following him, he stopped, and, in an angry tone, asked, *what he wanted?*—"*Why, are you not my brother Charles?*"—"*Then zounds, I'm lost!*"—Joseph soon found himself alone; and, in his panic, he begged the watchman to shew him the road leading towards Staffordshire? They did so, and at the end of five days travel, his heart leaped for joy at the sight of his native village.

Devotion in honest and enthusiastic minds often swallows up every other passion, and terminates in the grossest bigotry. Charles was naturally abrupt in his manners, and his bigotry made him dogmatic, presumptious, and, to strangers, almost intolerable. He entertained so high an opinion of his own peculiar purity and sanctity, that he looked on others with contempt. His austere and eccentric manners obliged him at last to leave his employer, who had gradually augmented his wages to fifty pounds sterling per annum; and when he took his leave of the family, he had three hundred guineas laying in a corner of his chest.

In the evening in which Charles left his old place, a young preacher brought to his lodgings "*Paine's Rights of Man*," just published. The language of this writer is well known for its energy and brevity. Charles unfortunately soon became a convert, and an enthusiastic in the cause of liberty. He dropped his religious attachments, and attended the political lectures, then frequent in London, for several weeks; after this he bought a parcel of dry goods and embarked with them for the United States, in the hope of there enjoying political and religious liberty in their utmost extent and purity.—When he arrived in the Delaware, he found the yellow fever raging for the first time in Philadelphia. He deposited his goods in the house of a trader to whom he had letters, and taking six hundred dollars in his pocket, he set off to explore the country and to buy a farm. Charles was an enthusiastic in every thing he gave his mind to. After rambling about some months in the wild parts of the states of Pennsylvania and New-York, he fixed on a romantic spot of 200 acres near the Seneca Lake, for which he immediately paid 500 dollars, and then returned to Philadelphia to receive the proceeds of his adventure. When he got back to Philadelphia he found his trader gone down to the *narrow house*, and his effects in the hands of strangers, from whom he has never yet been able to obtain a single dollar. Charles often boasted of his philosophy, but it is a sure sign of weakness when we boast of our strength. Instead of returning to England, or seeking employment in Philadelphia, as almost any other person in his circumstances would have done, he sold his double barrelled gun, his watch, books, and clothes, and, with one hundred and twenty eight dollars in his pocket, he set off, solitary, and on foot, to his two hundred acres of wild land on the unhealthy shore of the Seneca Lake, which, as it was the depth of winter, he found covered three feet deep with snow. A settler, with his wife and three children, who had come into the country the year before, accommodated him with their log hut two days, till he was recovered of his fatigue, and then joined by some more neighbours, set off with him to his lot of land, and on a rising ground near the centre of the lot, on which was an open spring of excellent water, they built him a log hut fourteen feet square, which they covered with bark, and having made a good fire, and drank heartily of the rum bottle, they left him to his repose, and returned to their several homes. Charles, wrapped up in two blankets, and lying on a heap of hemlock brush, amid his hut, with his feet towards a good fire, sunk into a profound sleep, from which he did not awake next day until the sun had risen considerably above the horizon. He then sallied out with his axe to cut more wood, and replenish his decayed fire. On breaking some pieces off a large old hollow tree, he was surprised at the grim aspect of a large she bear, that looked at him through the opening. Charles immediately blocked her up in her mansion till he should determine her fate: he had frequently, while exploring the country, feasted on bear's flesh, and he looked on this fortunate supply of provisions as the gift of Providence. When he had cut a parcel of wood and made up a good fire, he beat up the quarters of the bear, and the first time she attempted to come forth, he broke her skull with one blow of his axe, and she fell dead. Two hours hard labour enabled him to have access to all parts of the carcase, which was very large and fat. He took off the skin with great care, and cut up the flesh, which he burried deep in the snow, except a large piece of the shoulder; this he set up on a stake before his fire till it was roasted, and then made from it a hearty meal. The skin made a very comfortable addition to his bedding.

(To be continued.)

REVENGE EXEMPLIFIED.

NO wounds are more incurable than those of honour. In almost all nations and ages, men have willingly sacrificed their lives rather than pocket an insult, and we seldom suffer unjustly without wishing to retaliate the injury, invariably presuming that we have a right to treat others as we ourselves have been treated.

One of the most striking instances of this king is recorded of a young Spanish officer, who being ordered on service to some of the West-India Islands, happened to settle in one where the Governor or Viceroy had made a law, that, that no Indian should be employed in carrying the baggage of Europeans. The young officer, whose name was Aguirra, notwithstanding engaged an Indian or Negro in carrying several parcels belonging to him. He was instantly accused and condemned, to the usual punishment, which was, that the criminal should be whipped on an ass. Great intercession was made for him without effect. With much ado however, a reprieve was at last obtained for him for a fortnight, which reached him just as he was set on the beast stripped, exposed and prepared for punishment.—"Nay," says Aguirra, "the shame is suffered, and I am only reprieved for a fortnight executioner, do your business and return the tyrant his reprieve. The sentence accordingly took its course, and the young man endured the punishment which he had incurred. But he never after could be brought to associate with gentlemen. He was constantly strolling about gloomy and melancholy in solitary corners. Soon after the Viceroy removed and another sent in his stead. Aguirra was still seen hovering round his palace. On this he was advised to move, which he did from the Havanna to Quito, which is 900 miles. Thither in a week's time Aguirra was seen to have followed him, as close as he could. From hence the Viceroy, removed to Mexico, which is at least 1800 miles, and in about a fortnight, there Aguirra was also. "I am resolved," says the Viceroy, "to tire this fellow out!" And so transported himself from there about 3000 miles; but their also did he soon find Aguirra.—

"Nay then," said the Viceroy, "I will fly the villain no more, but keep guard about me and defy him!" which he did. But the palace-gates being one day open, and the guards engaged in play, Aguirra entered, boldly mounted the apartments, and there finding the Viceroy single and unarmed, stabbed him to the heart, and having no means of escape, stabbed himself at the same time.

LAUSANNE, (Swisserland) *Sept.* 28.

Yesterday was mustered the whole reserve of Lausanne, and to-day a company sets out for Yverdon.

Citizens Ruttiman, Statthalter, and the senator Messmer set out yesterday for the army.

The minister at war has received the following dispatch from General Andermatt, dated yesterday from his head-quarters at Morat:

Citizen Minister,

The moment I effected the junction of the three battalions of Vendois, at Payerne, I set off from it to take position here. The insurgents retreated on approach of my troops, who pursued them as far as Gummen; night put an end to a very hot cannonade; yet we had only seven men slightly wounded; those of the enemy must be more considerable. We have made a dozen of prisoners, who make but a poor appearance; three of them are wounded. The enemy has retreated from before Friburgh. A copy of the orders was found on a dragoon who was killed. I shall send out some reconnoitring parties to-morrow.

(Signed) ANDERMATT.

Switzerland, at this moment, presents a very peculiar aspect. It is, as it were, divided into three distinct states, which have each their separate interests: these states are the five ancient petty cantons; the cantons which adhere to the canton of Berne; those of Fribourgh and the Pays de Vaud, to which the government has retired. The five petty cantons, at the head of which Aloys Reding, were desirous yesterday of holding a general diet at Schwitz, in order to consolidate their ancient constitution. Reding invited all the cantons to form it, but it is probable the five petty cantons alone will send thither representatives. The deputies of Basle, Zurich, Soleure, and Schaffhausen, united at Berne, wished also to hold a diet after their own manner. These cantons have always signalized themselves above the rest by their power, their industry, their commerce, and, in a word, by their civilization. The five petty cantons, poorer, have been celebrated by their ardent energy—they have always had peculiar manners. The Vaudese who now have a government among them, follow a peculiar kind of life, and have a character and language altogether different. The Valais is already separated from Helvetia—is it probable that what remains will form three separate states? this separation, perhaps, is necessary for the restoration of union in Switzerland. In a word, it is to be observed that in all these debates little blood has been shed, and that all parties have treated each other with a great deal of respect, though they have settled their quarrels with arms in their hands. Bodies of armed men wander through the canton of Zurich, and commit various excesses, carrying away from the peaceable citizens their arms, money, and other property.

FRANCE.—ACTS OF GOVERNMENT.

St. Cloud, Sept. 30.

BONAPARTE, *First Consul of the French Republic, and president of the Italian Republic, to the Eighteen Cantons of the Helvetic Republic.*

Inhabitants of Helvetia,

You have presented for these two years past an afflicting spectacle. Opposite factions have successively seized on power; they have signalized their reigns by a system of partiality, which shewed their weakness and inability.

In the course of the year 10, your Government desired to have the few French troops in Helvetia withdrawn. The French Government willingly seized this occasion to honor your independence; but quickly afterwards your different parties recommenced the troubles with new fury; the blood of the Swiss was shed by the hands of the Swiss.

You have disputed together three years, without understanding each other, you will go on killing one another three years longer, without coming to a better understanding. Besides, your history proves that your intestine wars could not be terminated without the efficacious intervention of France.

It is true that I had endeavoured not to meddle with your affairs. I had constantly seen your different Governments requesting of me advice which they never followed and sometimes abusing my name according to their interests and passions. But I neither can nor ought to remain insensible of the misery to which you are a prey. I revoke my resolve. I will be the mediator of your differences; but my mediation shall be efficacious, such as becomes the great people in whose name I speak.

Five days after the notification of the present proclamation, the Senate shall meet at Berne.

Every Magistracy formed at Berne since the capitulation shall be dissolved, and cease to meet or exercise any authority.

The Prefects shall be at their post.

All Authorities that have been formed shall cease to meet.

The collecting of arms shall cease,

The last and 2d. Helvetic demi-brigades shall form the garrison of Berne.

The troops raised for about six months past shall be the only troops remained in corps.

In fine, all the licenced individuals of the belligerent armies and who are now armed shall deposit their arms at the Municipality of the Commune of their birth.

The Senate shall send three deputies to Paris: each Canton may send an equal number.

All the citizens who for these three years past have been Landammans, Senators, and have successively occupied places in the Central Authority, may repair to Paris, to make known the methods of restoring union and tranquility and of conciliating all parties.

On my part I have a right to expect that no city, commune, or corps, will do anything contrary to the dispositions I have made known to you.

Inhabitants of Helvetia! awake to hope. Your country is on the border of a pre-

cipice. It shall be immediately drawn from it; all men of property will second this generous project.

But if, which I cannot think, there were among you a number of individuals who had too little virtue to sacrifice their passions and prejudice to the love of their country. People of Helvetia, you would be unworthy of your ancestors.

There is no man in his senses who does not see that the mediation I take upon myself is for Helvetia, a blessing of that Providence, which, amid so many convulsions and shocks has always favoured the existance and independence of your nation; and that this mediation is the only way which remains by which you can save the one or the other. For it is time, indeed, for you to think that if the patriotism and union of your ancestors founded your republic, the evil spirit of your factions, should it continue, will infallibly destroy it; and it will be painful to reflect that at an epoch when many new Republics are arising, has marked the end of one of the most ancient.

By the First Consul.

BONAPARTE.

The Secretary of State.

(Signed) MARET.

Arrete of Oct. 2.

The Consuls of the Republic, on the Report of the Minister of Marine and colonies and with the advice of the Council of State, decree:—

Art. I. All Foreigners are prohibited from bringing into the continental territory of the Republic, any Blacks, Mulattoes, or other person of Color of either sex.

II. All Blacks, Mulattoe, or other persons of Color either sex, not in the service of the State, are equally prohibited in future from entering the continental territory of the Republic, upon any cause or pretence whatever, unless they are provided with the special authority of the Magistrates of the Colonies, from which they may have come, or, if they have not come from the Colonies, with the authority of the Minister of Marine and Colonies.

III. All Blacks or Mulattoes entering the continental territory of the Republic, after the publication of the present arrete, not provided with the authority specified in the preceding article shall be apprehended and detained until they can be transported.

IV. The Minister of Marine and colonies is charged with the execution of the present arrete, which shall be inserted in the Bulletin of Laws.

The First Consul.

(Signed) BONAPARTE.

FRANKFORT, (Ken.) *November* 29.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

An express arrived at this place last evening, from New-Orleans, with dispatches for his excellency governor Garrard, containing the interesting, but disagreeable intelligence of the Port having been shut against the American commerce, on the 18th of October. As there can be no doubt of its authenticity, we conceive it our duty to promulgate the information with all possible expedition.

Extract of a letter from Messrs. Meeker, Williamson and Patton, to his Excellency James Garrard, Esq. dated at New-Orleans, October 18, 1802.

"The Intendant has this day issued a decree declaring the Port of New-Orleans to be shut; and what has been very unexpected, and we conceive contrary to every principle of right, that the right of deposit by the Americans *shall no longer exist*, without granting any other eligible place as an equivalent stipulated by the 22d Article of the Treaty between the United States and his Catholic Majesty. The Governor of this province at first shewed every disposition to counteract this measure; but as the publication has been made six hours without his taking notice of it, we are apprehensive that he has relinquished the intention of opposing it; and in this state of doubt we remain."

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, *December* 10, 1802.

The Congress of the United States was to meet at the City of Washington on Monday last.

On Tuesday last the Legislature of this State met at Lancaster.

FIRE.

On the night of the 27th ult. the Office of Jonathan Coulter, Esquire, in Beaver-town, caught fire and was entirely consumed, together with a Log House adjoining. A new frame house, about 14 feet from the Office, also took fire, which, however, was happily extinguished, after doing considerable damage. By this accident Mr. Coulter has lost all his papers and docket appertaining to his office of Justice of the Peace—this loss may in some degree be remedied by those concerned furnishing him with such information as may be in their power.

The following fragment, supposed to be part of an official document, is said to have been found near the Lake.

"*Ye Gods what a Scribe!*" BURR.

"As to the Chalk toes and Chickysa Tripes sunthin must be dun to keep in with em if possible—that was the Ntention of the Exactive before he went huom to Mountisally—the Rodes should be cut so as to turn the water to both sides—it will be as goods to make Cozzys of logs daub'd on the upper side with a fut-az, and civered with a plenty of Yearth, this will doo for a Spell as but fu Carritches piss that rowt—with the next musty Roles acrid Returns will be xpected of all arms and amonition on hand—the Milisha are boaring us to lend em some Muscats and Bagnuts wore out last Warr but this cant be dun by me as there is nothing made on that Subjeck in any of the ax of Kongress for agonizing the Milisha—see that the Calvary on the frunteers are akip'd with pist alls—if Sowrds are wanted sum may be made more or less on the patron of Mathy Lyein who is on the lines I guess—let gude Yowzitch be shone to the Ingin Cheeves if so be they tarry with you—give Rashons and sitch logins as Sirkumstances will admit—these accts. of the Contracters will pass at the Tresuri so says the Sectary Mr. G.—Finally you will have Stores sent on but cannot say sartin when such as Carridges, Ries, Wyne and mylasses the latter to be Yowsed spearingly."

SUPREME COURT.

"The Supreme Court met at Sunbury on the 25th Nov. under the act to settle the controversies arising from the contending claims to lands, north and west of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny, and Conewango creek, the following was handed us this morning as the verdict of the jury, by a gentleman of this town.—

The ground on which the jury founded their verdict at the Nov. Court, 1802.

1st. That the Grantees failed in the condition by not fulfilling the Settlement, being part of the consideration.

2d. That the Board of Property had no legal jurisdiction to resolve in what manner certificates, called Prevention Certificates, should be given in order to obtaint patents after the time expired.

3. The certificates above mentioned, were dated in 1798 and '99, which was likewise after the time had expired.

4. The Certificates appear by memorial signed and sent to the Senate, to be signed by Claimants interested in the Lands in question—And that the Companies or Grantees had made application to the Legislature for their interference after the time granted them had completely expired, and the Lands were actually settled by persons, from the encouragement they had from the state.

(Tree of Liberty.

From the WASHINGTON FEDERALIST.

November 24.

Paine has published his second letter to the Citizens of the United States. The vanity of this wretched being, is almost beyond belief. Nothing but the fumes of liquor, could lead him to publish such disgusting accounts of the great services, and of his tainted influence and importance in the political and LITERARY world. Because Jefferson and a few others, from congeniality of sentiment, have taken a little notice of him, he thinks all nature is subject to his nod. Because the infamy of his conduct and the blasphemy and scurrility of his writings, have drawn on him the detestation of all good men, he therefore supposes himself the most formidable of adversaries. He has already hinted that a few more of his *letters*, will be sufficient, entirely to destroy the influence of the federalists. Great and illustrious sir! have compassion on these poor devoted victims of thy wrath; do not entirely destroy them. Perhaps, some of them instructed by thy bright example, may reform, and become worthy instruments of a Carrier and a Robespiere. Do not devote them so suddenly to destruction.

Paine is very angry that the friends and supporters of the Constitution should have taken the appropriate and significant name of *Federalists*; and with his usual vanity he has attempted to convince the citizens of the United States that the Federalists do not deserve that name, because he himself is entitled to it. The premises being granted, the conclusion is irresistible. God forbid, that the Federalists should ever rank Thomas Paine among their friends and supporters, without a more miraculous change in his principles than was wrought in those of St. Paul. If Paine is a Federalist, there is no person who answers to that name, who will not readily acknowledge himself undeserving of the appellation.

Paine is an avowed enemy to the Constitution—He determined when he came here *to have it altered.* It was this circumstance and his rancorous hatred and envy of Gen. Washington, that endeared him to Jefferson. The only way to effect the destruction of the Constitution, is first to ruin the Federalists who are its supporters. The first step towards this, is to rob them of the title by which they are justly distinguished and united.

The plan of the campaign is settled by Paine and Jefferson. The official paper leads on the attack, and will be followed by all the ministerial sycophants and dependents scattered thro' the country.

The indecent levity and reproachful language indulged in speaking of Mr. Adams might excite indignation in the breast of an American, was it not remembered, that the same pen was formerly employed in a similar office against General Washington, exhibiting him as sunk to the lowest state of depravity, as guilty of fraud, hypocrisy and perjury. It has been made the reproach of Republics, that they are ungrateful. Nothing will more certainly stain the American character with the '*sin of ingratitude*,' than to permit, nay to cherish, *seek for, and reward*, those who are most liable to their abuse, most bold and daring in their charge against our most worthy and respectable citizens, and faithful, enterprising and useful officers. The National Intelligencer is constantly condemning the severity and freedom with which the public characters are attacked and exposed; whilst its columns are crouded with language more indecent and vindictive.

O. Ormsby,

REQUESTS all persons indebted to him by Bond, Note, or Book Account to come forward and settle their respective balances on or before the 1st of January next. Those who neglect this notice (and particularly those indebted for years past) are informed that they can be no longer indulged.

Pittsburgh, December 2, 1802.

Tarascon Brothers, James Berthoud & Co.

Are now opening at their Stores in Front and Market Streets.

Superfine & common broadcloths
Double milled drabs, forrest cloths and plains
Superfine 7-4 fashionable coatings all colours
Plain & twilled ditto
Common and superfine mixt, ribbed, and ribbed mixt cassimers
Rose blankets from 6-4 to 10-4 sizes
Point and duffield do.
Fine and coarse swansdowns
Velvets, velveteens, thickletts, corduroys & fancy cords
Plain and striped silk vest patterns
Mantuas, black and coloured
Peelorgs, Bandanoe, & Barcelona handkerchiefs
Black and coloured grapes
Mens' and womens' cotton, worsted, raw silk and silk hosiery
Youths and childrens worsted ditto
Woollen and Beaver gloves
Worsted and raw silk ditto
Bielefield shirting linnen
Britanias and quadruple filesias
Ticklenburghs & Russia sheetings
Mereens, calliman coes and durants
Bombazetts and wild bores
Choudigree sannas, baftas & mammoodies
Cotton and linnen ell wide and narrow checks
Printed and camels hair shawls
Dimities, cambric & jaconet muslin
Bedticks and umbrellas
Hair plush and Turkey yarn
Dunstable, Leghorn, and chip bonnets
Wool & cotton cards
Womens & childrens shoes of all kinds
German Steel
Silver watches
An assortment of ironmongery, queensware, glassware & stationary

Claret; Madeira and Sherry Wines; Jamaica spirits; 4th proof cogniac brandy; white wine vinegar; a quantity of green coffee; single and double refined loaf sugar, a few kegs of Boston mackarel; gunpowder; almonds; raisins; Holland cheese; salt petre; madder; corks; a quantity of Logwood, &c. &c.

The above, with their former supply, make an extensive supply of Goods, which they offer for sale, *wholesale* and *retail* on the most reasonable terms for cash, ship timber, tar, flour, whiskey, beeswax, linnen, and other country produce.

Also on hand

A variety of Boulting Cloths, warranted good.

A quantity of Georgia and Tennessee Cotton, bar and pig lead.

Pittsburgh, 9th December, 1802.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber in Elizabeth township, a Bay HORSE, about 5 or 6 years old, and about 14 or 15 hands high, one white foot, no brand or ear mark perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JAMES BRICE.

November 17, 1802.

NEW GOODS.

ISAAC GREGG,

Has just received at his Store in Market Street a fresh and handsome assortment of

FALL GOODS,

which he is determined to dispose of at the most reduced prices.

He has an excellent assortment of SUPER FINE and other CLOTHS.

N. B. Linnen, Whiskey, Beeswax, &c. will be received in payment.

Pittsburgh, December 9, 1802.

CAME to the subscriber living near the four mile run in Pitt. township, Allegheny county, about the 15th of July, two small HOGS, they appeard to be about one year old; one of them is black and the other red; the black is marked with a crop off the right ear and an under piece out of the left. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

Dec. 8 1802. MOSES HERBERT.

The following curious anecdote has given rise to much pleasantry and amusement in the fashionable circle of Paris; Three young Ladies, nearly of the same age, and brought up from their infancy in a boarding school at Paris; had contracted so strong an affection for each other, that they formed a resolution of remaining together for their lives. A very painful idea, however, embittered this happy prospect, and that idea was marriage—which should any of their parents insist upon, their contract would inevitable prevent the eternal union they so ardently sighed for. The youngest suggested a remedy, and proposed, that as polygamy was prohibited in France, they should write to the Grand Seignior, requesting him to take them all three as his wives. A letter to that effect was accordingly written, and signed by the trio; but being put into the post with the address "To the Grand Turk at Constantinople," it excited suspicion and was carried to the Minister, who opened and read it, to his great diversion and that of his friends.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

BOSTON, *November* 23.

ST. DOMINGO.

Capt. Appleton, from Cape Francois, who sailed from thence October 16, mentions, that the affairs of the French in St. Domingo were in the most forlorn situation. Port de-Paix had been burnt, and many whites massacred. The same fate was impending over Aux Cayes. October 14, near the Cape, a severe action took place between the blacks and the French. The former were victorious; and took a fort. The evening previous to the engagement a negroe general and 1500 black soldiers deserted from Le Clere. The desertion of Christophe was expected to follow. A number of Americans, who served, some voluntary, others by compulsion, were killed and wounded in this battle. The negroes were considered as 15000 strong, Le Clerc's army was reduced to about 4000. The general, who was without the Cape, doubting his ability to protect the city, ordered the sick and wounded to be removed and gave permission for the women and children to depart. The valuable effects were removed on board the fleet. Business was suspended. The acting American consul, Mr. Dodge, had embarked in a vessel for Portsmouth. American vessels were embargoed, and ordered off the bar. These measures indicated an expectation of being obliged to abandon that place.—Capt. A. adds, that a few hours before he sailed he was told by the proprietor of the American coffee house, that it was reported Le Clerc had agreed with the black commander in chief that the French troops should leave the Island in three days—and that an armistice had of course taken place.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 2.

We have seen letters from Port Republicain dated 1st November, received via Philadelphia. They uniformly represent the situation of St. Domingo to be a scene of almost unexampled confusion and horror, from the want of necessary reinforcements, and from the success of the insurgents. The white inhabitants, who for some time past had retired for safety within the towns and ports on the sea-shore, are now obliged to seek refuge in the strongly fortified places, abandoning those they leave wholly to the military.

A barge on its passage from St. Marks to port Republican, loaded with women and children, was met by a party of 18 negroes, who took possession of her, and massacred every person on board. The same boat was shortly afterwards captured by a French frigate on a cruize. Sixteen of the negroes were killed; and the remaining two, being brought to Port Republican, were torn in pieces by the infuriated populace.

Dessalines and Christophe have deserted from the French army, and joined the insurgents. *N. Y. papers.*

HOPE,

AN ELEGY—*Written some years ago.*
ADDRESSED TO A FRIEND.

WHILE thro' life's dreary pilgrimage we go,
Streams of pure bliss none ever long enjoy.
To every transport is attach'd its woe,
The heart no pleasure feels without alloy.

When pleasure's Sun emerges from the east,
Shedding the cheering splendor of delight,
We know he soon must sink into the west
And leave the world in sadness and in night.

Sweet blooming spring, the harbinger of all
That charms the fancy, or that soothes the heart,
Glides into Summer—Summer into Fall,
Winter succeeds—thus time and bliss depart.

Transient and few are all the joys of sense,
Round the whole world reign ceaseless care and strife,
Pleasures begin to die when they commence,
While endless ills embitter human life.

Since then the joys which time and sense can give.
Are false and fugitive—dangerous and vain,
Let us to honour, truth and virtue live,
Be these at once our *glory* and our *gain*.

Let us not grieve, that sensual pleasures fly.
Nor let our hopes for transient evils mourn:
Again we'll see joy's day spring from on high,
Again the beams of cheerfulness return.

Let confidence in Heav'n, my friend, be thine,
To Heav'n, your hearts with warm devotion raise,
Thus on your soul the Star of joy will shine,
And sooth and gild th' evening of your days.

Jeremiah Barker & Co.

Have just received at their Store in Market street, a large assortment of

GOODS,

suitable for the present season, among which are a quantity of

Irish Linnens,

and a very handsome assortment of

India and British Muslins.

Also, Superfine and Coarse CLOTHS, all of which they are determined to sell, wholesale and retail, at the most reduced prices.

They have a quantity of COFFEE to sell by the barrel very low.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1802.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

AN ALMANACK

For the Year 1803.

Containing besides the usual Astronomical Calculations, Tables, &c. "The poor distressed young Woman," from Bloomfield's "Farmer's Boy"—"A description of a Summer Morning," from Beatties Minstrel—"A Father's advice to his Son"—Shakspear—"The Kiss"—"Sic a Wife as Will's had," from Burn's—Observations of Dr. Soleman—Biography of Dr. Watts, David Rittenhouse, &c.—"The Morning Ramble"—Advertisement, to Farmers—Particular dimensions of the size of the Mammoth, tradition of the Indians concerning this huge animal—Late discovery of ancient graves, in which were found a flute or whistle, beads, &c.—List of Marriage, Deaths, &c. &c. &c. The Constitution of the United States will be added for those who chuse it. Orders for the Town or Country will be duly attended to.

A large assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY, MAPS, PRINTS, &c. just received, among which are—Mickle's Luciad, 2 vols. Beauty's of Cowper; Volney's Ruins; Works of Newton; an elegant edition of the Life of Christ; Letters of General Washington; Life of do. Low's Poems; the Ohio; History of Three Judges; Trials; Winterbotham's America and China, with an Atlas; Seabury's Discourses; French Revolution; Laws of the U States; of New York; Whitefield's Memoirs, the experienced Midwife; the works of Josephus; Book of Martyrs; Instructions for the Flute and Violin. School Books, Religious Books, &c. &c. Rags will be taken in exchange.

N. B. An active youth, of good morals and respectable character, wanted to the Bookbinding and Stationary business.

ZADOK CRAMER.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1802.

DAVID EVANS,

Has just received at his Store in Market Street a large and neat assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

suitable for the present season, which he is determined to sell low for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, November 17, 1802.

N. B. The highest price will be allowed for good Country Linnen.

NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jesse Barker,

Have just opened an extensive assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which they flatter themselves are laid in on such terms as will enable them to sell low and prove satisfactory to their friends and all who may please to favour them with their custom.

As usual, they have on hand, a very extensive assortment of superfine and common

Boulting Cloths,

warranted good. Also, BARR LEAD, &c. &c. all which they offer on reasonable terms by wholesale or retail.

Pittsburgh, July 15 1802.

N. B. Those indebted of longer than six months will oblige them by discharging the same.

ISAAC GREGG,

Is just receiving at his Store in Market Street, a fresh and handsome assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

which he is determined to dispose of at the most reduced prices.

He will have an excellent assortment of SUPERFINE and other CLOTHS

N. B. Linnen, Whiskey, Beeswax, &c. will be received in payment.

Pittsburgh, June 16, 1802.

William Woods & Co.

Beg leave to inform their friends and customers that they have just received a handsome and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

well adapted to the present and approaching season. Their moderate prices and attention to business, they presume will be satisfactory to all those who may please to favour them with their custom.

Pittsburgh, September 9, 1802.

Scott & Trotter,

BEG leave to inform their friends and former customers that they have just received and opened in the House they lately occupied Market Street, a large assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

suitable to the present and approaching season which they are determined to sell low for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, October 8, 1802.

THE PUBLIC

ARE informed, that the House of *James Berthoud* will hereafter be known by the firm of *TARASCON, BROTHERS, JAMES BERTHOUD & Co.* and that Business will be tranfacted at this place by the same as heretofore.

Pittsburgh, September 22, 1802.

Tarascon Brothers, James Berthoud & Co.

In addition to their present stock have just received and for Sale at their Stores, Front and Market streets, *Wholesale* and *Retail*, a fresh assortment of

BROADCLOTHS, and cassimers of almost every kind
Red, white and yellow flannels
Plains, forrests and kerseys
Duffield & rose blankets
Double & single milled drabs
Swansdowns & printed marseilles
Cambric & book muslins
Barcelonas, romals & pocket handkerchiefs
Durants and Bombazets
Wildbores and ratinets
Sewing silks
Boulting Cloths of the best kind
A handsome variety of large Looking Glasses, &c. &c.

Also, a quantity of patent and common shot of all sizes; stationary; queensware and Glassware; Madeira and Sherry Wines; Jamaica spirits; 4th proof brandy; imperial, young hyson, hyson, hyson skin and bohea teas; coffee sugar, &c. &c.

On hand, a few bales of Georgia and Tennessee cotton.

Pig and Barr Lead, Barr Iron and Castings

Barr Iron for Sale:

ROBERT SIMPSON,

Has just received at his Store opposite the Market House, from Mr. Dorsey's Iron works, on the Juniata, a few Tons of well assorted

BARR IRON,

which is in as high estimation as any made in the United States. From engagements entered into with Mr. Dorsey, he will be able at all times to keep up a large and general assortment of his valuable Barr-Iron.

Pittsburgh, September 16, 1802.

FOR SALE.

Two Story BRICK HOUSE, situate in Second Street, near the corner of Market Street, now occupied by Steel Semple, Esquire. The house is very convenient and well finished, has excellent Kitchen with every other necessary outbuildings. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser. For further particulars apply to the purchaser.

ARNER & JESSE BARKER.

August 24 1802.

Ship Plank Wanted.

WANTED at the Ship Yard of the subscriber, a quantity of White Oak and Pine Ship Plank, from 18 to 30 feet long, and from 2 to 2 and an half inches thick. Any person wishing to contract for such Plank, to be delivered as early in the spring as possible, will meet with encouragement by applying to

TARASCON *Brothers*, JAS. BERTHOUD & Co.

Pittsburgh, 10 November, 1802.

N. B. They continue to purchase Timber suitable for the building of vessels.

Just received and now opening for Sale in William Irwin's three story Brick House, opposite the fourth corner of the Market House, a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

suitable for the present and approaching season.

Also, a quantity of Fine Salt.

SAMUEL BOYD.

Pittsburgh, November 6, 1802.

Came into the inclosure of the subscriber living in Deer Township, Allegheny county, on the 22d of October last, a bay MARE, 7 or 8 years old, about 13 hands high, trots, some saddle marks, no brand perceivable. The owner is requested to come, prove property pay charges, and take her away.

FELIX NEGLEY.

November 2, 1802.

FOR SALE,

The following TRACTS of LAND, viz.

IN the First District of Pennsylvania Donation Land, Lot No. 206, containing 200 acres and allowance. This tract is of the best quality for both timber and water, it is in a good settlement, lying on the Franklin road 30 miles from Pittsburgh.

Two Tracts of Land lying on the waters of Scrubgrass creek, one of these tracts has an improvement of about 30 acres, well cleared and fenced; the other has about five acres, first rate bottom land, under good improvement, both with good houses and stables, and good mill streams.

Also, two Tracts of Land lying within three miles of Franklin, with ten acres on one of said tracts and five on the other, well cleared and fenced, fit for cultivation, each well watered, and have good cabbins and stables thereon.

Indisputable titles will be given. For further particulars enquire of the owner residing in Franklin.

EDWARD HALE.

June 10, 1802.

ENTERED with the subscriber, living on the bank of Chartiers creek about four miles from Pittsburgh, a black HORSE, 5 years old, 13 or 14 hands high, a natural trotter, has a blaze in his face, had on a large bell, no brand perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN BELL, Woodranger.

Allegheny county, November 17, 1802.

STRAYED away from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, a Red COW with a spotted face, has large horns, and a horse shoe nail through her near horn. Whoever will deliver said Cow to the subscriber shall be generously rewarded.

ANTHONY DREVO.

Pittsburgh, November 17, 1802.

Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber, living on the waters of Bull creek, within four miles of Felix Negley's mill, in October last, a Bay HORSE, about 7 years old, 14 hands and an half high, has some saddle marks, shod all round. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

THOMAS LARDON.

Deer township, Allegheny county, November 6, 1802.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WILL be given to the first Discoverer of a bed or bank of CLAY fit to answer the purposes of making Melting Pots for the Pittsburgh Glass Works, within one hundred miles of this place on the Monongahela, Ohio, and Ohio rivers, and within ten miles of either river, to be determined by the Glassmakers. The Clay for this purpose is found in beds of rivers or creeks, or in low lands, the colour is white, though white mixt with blue stripes will answer the purpose. Any person producing a specimen that will stand well in the fire and the bed from whence it came appear to contain fifty tons, shall be entitled to the above Reward from the proprietors of the Glass Works.

O'HARA & CRAIG.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1802.

LIFE
OF
GENERAL WASHINGTON.

The Subscriber having purchased of the Hon. Bushrod Washington, the Copy Right of the History of the late

General George Washington,
COMMANDER IN CHIEF
OF THE
Armies of North America,
DURING THE WAR WHICH EFFECTED THE INDEPENDENCE OF OUR COUNTRY,
AND
FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Has it now in his power to offer to the public the following

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING IT BY SUBSCRIPTION.

The Work will be faithfully compiled under the inspection of JUDGE WASHINGTON himself, principally from the *original papers* bequeathed to him by the deceased General. On its correctness the most entire confidence may be placed.

The Life of this Illustrious Citizen necessarily comprises so large and interesting a portion of the History of this Country, that the work, it was conceived, would be rendered much more complete, as well as much more gratifying to the reader, by connecting with it some general account of the origin and progress of the People, who were conducted, under his auspices, from dependent colonies to self government.

A comprehensive view, therefore, will be taken, by way of introduction to the *Life of General Washington*, of the settlements of the Europeans in North America, and of the advance of the British colonies from their feeble and infantine condition, until they attained that state of manhood when, with arms in their hands, they effected and established their Independence.

Various circumstances have delayed the execution of the work; but it is now in considerable forwardness, and will soon be ready for the press.—Bond with security has been given that it shall be published.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be handsomely printed, with a new type, on vellum paper, hot-pressed, *to be comprised in four or five octavo volumes, of from 450 to 500 pages each, and embellished with an elegant portrait of the General, engraved by the best artist in the country from an original painting by the celebrated* STUART.

The price to subscribers will be Three Dollars each volume, in boards; and the price of one volume to be paid in advance, on subscribing; this advance to be continued with each volume, until the work is completed. To non-subscribers it will be enhanced.

It is intended to furnish plans and charts of those parts of the country which were the scenes of the most important events during the War; these to be published in a volume by themselves, and charged as such.

It is contemplated to put the work to press early next year. The intermediate time will be occupied in obtaining subscribers, and making arrangements for printing.

☞ *The names of subscribers to be published*

Those who wish to be possessed of this invaluable history, will do well to transmit their names early. In the country, and in small villages, a union can take place among all who mean to subscribe, and in one letter several names may be forwarded, specifying the number of copies, and enclosing the requisite advance money.

The Publisher intending to visit many of the large towns in the United States, for the purpose of obtaining subscribers, declines, at present employing agents for that purpose. Subscriptions will be received by himself alone, at No. 59 *Market Street, Philadelphia.*

Orders from Canada, Nova-Scotia, and the West Indies, will be received, and punctually executed.

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C. P. WAYNE.

September 22, 1802.